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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Thailand: draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] in particular paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 thereof, which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[4] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[5]

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

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Stressing the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and its Plan of Action,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development held in New York on 26 June 2012,[7]

Acknowledging that alternative development[8] is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[9] and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situation of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,[6] 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[10] 54/4 of 25 March 2011[11] and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,[12]

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other

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[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[8] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.

[9] General Assembly resolution 217/A (III).

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[11] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[12] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. C.

relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recognizing the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[13]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in sustainable crop control strategies targeting illicit cultivation of crops, in coordination with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication;

3. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing best practices and fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

4. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and notes that implementing the Guiding Principles will require dialogue and cooperation with and between relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, as well as close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

5. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, international organizations and other stakeholders involved in development in the context of drug control to actively participate in the international seminar/workshop;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

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[13] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.